ERNEST RENAN.

HIS COMING LECTURES IN LONDON. FOUR DISCOURSES ON THE INFILIENCE OF ROME UPON EARLY CHRISTIANTIY-A SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE OF JESUS"-HIS DOMES-TIC HAPPINESS-A BEAUTIFUL BOME NEAR THE

LUXEMBOURG. M. Renan, the celebrated author of "The Life of Jesus," will deliver during April, on the invitation of Dean Stanley, four lectures | Paul St. Victor spoke, when they both talked toin the Chapter Room of Westminster. THE gether. I regretted there was no stenographer be-TRIBUNE'S correspondent in Paris, in giving a | hind the curtain to hear what the Titan said. Ausynopsis of the lectures, received from the gust Comte, whom he hates, Michael Angelo, whom author's lips, and which deal with the influence of Rome on Christianity during the first three centuries of the new era, presents also a picture of the philosopher's personality and home

A PEN PICTURE OF THE PHILOSOPHER. HIS PUBLIC CARRER AND HOME LIFT-HIS SISTER'S INFLUENCE UPON HIS DESTINY-RENAN AT VIC-TOR HUGO'S TABLE -GUTLINE OF THE LECTURE-WHICH HE IS ABOUT TO DELIVER AT WEST-MINSTER.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, March 3 .- M. Ernest Renan will leave Paris on the 29th instant for London, where, under the auxices of Dean Stanley, he will deliver four lectures in the Chapter Room of Westminster. His subject will be the effect, in the first, second and third centuries, of Rome, political, social, philosophical and pagan, on Christianity. Nobody in our time is better qualified to treat this subject than M. Renan. He is a man of true intuition, the fine point of which has not been blunted by his extraordinary erudition. Though he has turned his back forever on the Roman Catholic Church he harbors not the bitter feelings of a renegade against her. On the philosophical heights to which he has ascended his mind is more at ease, more active, more vigorous than it could have been had he entered holy orders and remained in them. But the Church of Rome is always to him the mother country, the old home of his soul. If he has emigrated to a Better Land and established himself in a happier and more commodious dwelling than the primal one, he still looks back with filial tenderness to the Church of his youth, her imposing and often consoling rites, practices and teachings. There are Americans of Puritan stock who feel toward England as Renan feels toward Roman Catholicism. They would not be English, because they have in the Great Republic outgrown England. But they are, and often unknown to themselves, disposed to yearn for her. Their love enables them to enter, so to speak, into the heart and brain of the nation, and to appreciate what is best in her at its real value. A Frenchman who has been making a visit to Great Britain draws n caricature of her when he returns to France and tries to expand his tourist's notes into a book. An American rarely sets England in a ridiculous light, because filial affection gives him a true vision. Renan sees Rome as an American sees the old country, and he will do her no injustice in the four lectures which will, in April next, be the great literary event of the British capital. Her broad bosom nursed him and he will never mangle it with the dissecting knife of criticism.

RENAN AND COBDEN.

I have, at different times and on noteworthy occasions, met and conversed with M. Renan in the course of the last twenty years. The first time 1 saw him was in the company of the lamented Richard Cobden, who had read with interest, articles by him in reviews and fournals. Mr. Cobden was profoundly religious, although he did not attach himself to any kind of theological dogma whatsoever. I believe the idea of bringing down beaven to earth by promoting peace amongst nations, justice and popular education, came to him in his early readings of the Bible. He was convinced that it was the duty of every man to endeavor to make, at least, this world a fitting road to a celestial Kingdom. His soul cleaved to men and women of religious feeling who had cast away those fancies of theologians standing in the way of human progress. I remember how he kindled with enthusiasm when Renan spoke of the religious intuition of the Jewish people which led him to hope for a renovated earth on which there would be neither war nor injustice.

A SISTER'S DEVOTION. The next occasion on which I met M. Renan was at the house of Madame Cornu, the foster-sister of the Emperor Napoleon III. He had just come from the Holy Land, was very broken in health, depressed and cast down in spirits, for he had just lost at Beyrout his heroic sister Rosalie. She had been to him the incarnation of Divine Providence and diate vicinity of the Luxembourg. Their "flat" lies had enabled him to emaucipate himself from the between a vast and silent courtyard of aristocratic were the children of a pious Breton woman. She was animated by the most ardent faith in Roman Catholicism, as it is understood in Brittany. Their father, a Bordelais captain, perished at sea just previous to the birth of Ernest at the ecclesiastical town of Tréguier, in the north of Brittany. The captain's widow was poor. Her lot and that of her two children lay in the Valley of Humiliation which Rosalie turned into a flower garden for her infant brother. When their mother broke down and died, she took a situation as governess in Russia, received a high salary, and with part of it helped along her beloved Ernest in the pursuit of knowledge and scholarship. With the rest, when he informed her that his faith had died out, she set him up in an humble lodging at the bottom of an old garden, in the scholastic quarter of S . Jacques. She then came to France to help him in his studies, by her cheering and maternal companionship. Her crudition was extensive. Her literary capacity was on a par with his. In his journey to Syria she accompanied him. She went with him over every spot trodden by Jesus. Her intuition, her insight, her learning, her critical acumen were a further aid to him when he was collecting materials for the "Life of Jesus." M. Renan on a late occasion observed to me that the love bestowed on a child keeps him warm for the rest of his existence. A boy who has not been allowed to play and a girl who has not had dolls become a misanthropic man and a sour, nervous woman. I instanced the present Empress of Russia, who had every virtue except womanly sweetness. "Yes," said a lady listening to what we said. "she was supposed at Darmstadt to be merely the daughter of the Grand Duchess, and was treated as a Cinderella by the Grand Duke. Her gloomy piety, which led the Court to persecute the beterodox sects in Russia, was responsible for a great deal in the fermentation now going on there. The Empress had bad no dolls in infancy, and had never been petted by anybody. There was no caloric stored up in her for the Winter time of life, and the Czar went to be warmed by the conversation of a lady who had been a favorite child."

Renan, when I saw him at the house of Madame Cornu, was so broken in body and will that he never would have dared to raise a storm by bringing out his great initial work, had he not been persuaded that in publishing it he was following his sister's behests and honoring her memory. Those who said he was prompted by a thirst for lucre to write many things which scandalized the Christian world wronged him. His "Life of Jesus?" was composed in a plous trame of mind. Part of it was inspired by the sister. The remainder was written in memo-

M. Renan was married when I saw him at Madame M. Renan was married when I saw him at Madame Cornu's and the father of two children. His wife, a daughter of Henri Scheffer and a niece of the famous Ary Scheffer, was then a slender voning woman with sweet blue eyes, a fresh complexion, high protuberant forehead, slightly retrousef nose and dimpled checks. She was a rock of sense, poetized by a tinge of romance in her disposition, and was refined, pretty, very intelligent, and of witty, cheerful conversation. One of her virtues was devotion to the memory of Rosalie, the free-thinking samt of the family; and her heart and ambition were centred in her husband. She was then full of quiet enthusiasm for his work, and hopeful and courageous, but in an unolitrusive, gentle sort of way. Madame Renan's grandfather Scheffer was a German artist, settled in Holland; her grandmother was Dutch and her mother French. The elements of the three nations to which she belonged by hereditary descent were happily and harmonicusly mingled in her, and perfected by high culture.

RENAN AND VICTOR HUGO.

RENAN AND VICTOR HUGO. I met M. Renan on the third occasion at a dinper party at Victor Hugo's. The author of the "Life of Jesus" and M. Paul St. Victor were then both days previous they had called on the Titan among | fied the Jewish Christian Church which was founded

modern poets to ask him for his vote. He invited them to come and dine with him. I sat close to the Master and his two eminent guests. Paul St. Victor has a Medician profile. It has almost the same outline as the medallions of Leo X. Power, scholarship, taste and fuxuriousness are expressed in it. M. St. Victor is a little deaf and unconscious that he talks loud, and often ignorant that he is being talked to. Victor Hugo was in a communicative mood. His conversation was a monologue, broken and varied in the most astonishing manner, until he adores, Gothic art. with which he is in close sympathy, the Bible, the Old and New Testament, the ies and calumnies of the moral order journal, Windsor Castle and its picture galleries were amongst the topics on which he descanted. He dived into some; he merely touched others, and he never wrote better than he then improvised. The Titan hurled rocks with prodigious case while playing an excellent koife and fork. He anon seemed to make it his pastime to fling pebbles lightly and with a sure alm. Renau, whose face had filled out, and particularly the lower part, had his Seminary look. He was discreet, unclumas, smiling, and repeated at short intervals the only phrase which fell from his mouth during the dinner. It was "Maltre, yous avez raison," "Master, you are right."

After dinner Vetor Huge sat on a little sofa in a corner of the drawing-room, where a dialogue was carried on in a low tone between him and the author of the life of Jesus.

THE THEOLOGICAL MOULD OUIGEOWN. hes and calumnies of the moral order journal, Wind-

THE THEOLOGICAL MOULD OUTGROWN. My fourth meeting was at the house of an English magnate, the possessor of two historical castles in the North of England and of fabulous wealth, which has been in his family since the reign of Elizabeth. This gentleman is married to a French lady of cheerful spirit, the roughly generous heart and very unaffected manners, who gathers round her the best literary, artistic and political society. Her husband shares her taste for literati. He was at college with Thackeray, ever after his intimate friend, and had him and Dickens down to describe the poll at his own election for a Durham constituency. I had been invited to a dinner at this gentleman's house, which, he and his wife bating publicity, I do not name. While I was waiting in the drawing room, where I arrived ponetually, for the Maitre d' Hotel to announce that " Madame was served," the folding doors were flung open and a middle-aged lady of very comely presence entered. she was in black velvet and old point lace, and her nut-brown, wavy hair was arranged in the plain, classical bands in vogue before the Second Empire and now becoming again fashionable. This lady was followed by a man of short stature and full figure, with a very large head and face. His hair, a faded, sandy-brown seemed drawn from the cranum by an electrical agency. There was a deal of vivacity in the manner in which he advanced to salute the host and hostess, and the flourish he made with his left hand in which he held a flattened opera hat. One saw directly that he was no ordinary person, and that he was full of internal heat and power, and had tremendous "go" and vitaity. He and the lady, whose names I did not catch as they were announced, interested me. The latter was thoroughly the gentlewoman, and very sweet and animated, without rattle or self-assertion. I thought I must have been nequanted with her previously, and with her neculiar looking husband, but could not receive where. He sat opnosite to me at duner and got into conversation with a literary man beside him on Zolg's novels, which were that here is no contraction of the days. erary man beside him on Zolg's novels, which were then beginning to exette the attention of the town. In speaking, the little, stoat man warmed ap with almost Southern fire and became elequent. I said to the bost who was near me: "How like that gentleman would be to Renan were he not so animated." "It is Renan." he replied, "Surely not," I whispered. "Renan had the indelible stamp of the Semmary very strong upon him. There is nothing in my over-the-way neighbor, except his shaved face, that is at all priestly. Nor is he sublined and unctuous; he has the eloquence and steam of a Gambetta, of whom there is something in the inperpart of his face and nose. One is forced to listen to Gambelta, of whom there is something in the upper part of his face and nose. One is forced to listen to him with rapt attention. I always thought Remain an enchanting writer and a man of extraordinary talent, but not a man of genins," "Which he is this evening," said my host. 'The change is curious; I have noted it myself. He has outgrown completely the theological monid in which his mind and body were originally cast. The habit of lecturing in the fullest liberty in the College of France has developed the whole man. His health is also better, and his wife, whose education was Protestant, renders his home thoroughly happy. Her life is beautiful. She is in close community of views with him in all the subjects in which he is interested. Her wisdom supports and her sympathy cheers him."

air, and an ancient garden. One ascends to their apartments by monumental stone stairs in the sev girl opens one side of a folding door and an octagonal chamber, floored with black and white marble, is entered. Its ceiling is high-pitched, and there are glazed mahogany book cases and large presse all round. "Is Madame at home?" "Yes." The servant leads the visitor through another room also floored with marble and octagonal. It is used as a dining-room. The buffet is flanked with two more book-cases. Then comes a passage in which books are stored away and from which there is a vista of a corridor lined with nothing but volumes in paper wrappers. A lofty drawing-room is entered. It is furnished with old, solid, useful and very picturesque furniture in green velvet. Artistic sentiment and family affection are expressed in the general appearance of this salon, which is as roomy as it is lofty Elegant old-fashioned étagères and bubliotheques ar stuffed with books in costly and substantial bindings. Pictures brighten up the white walls. And what pictures, too! There are Ary Scheffer's mother by Ary Scheffer, and a number of uncles, nunts, nephews, nieces, sons, daughters and illustrious and timate friends. Ary Scheffer's daughter was probably the type of the "Mignon Regneltant la Patrie." She has the profound expression in the eyes of the vagabond Italian child, the heroine of Wilhelm Meister, and a mellow warmth of color which is delightful. Henri Scheffer, Mme. Renan's father, was also a very distinguished painter, and some of his choicest works remain to his daughter. Amongst them there is another likeness of the venerated "mother," a very refined, dainty, kind-looking, courtly old lady, falling into the sere and yellow leaf of existence. Her head and neck are draped and muffled in old lace, as if she had just come homfrom a hot theatre. About the room on tables and stands there are flowers and rare plants in jardinieres, and busts on pedestals and sockets. I shall also observe, in laying bare the Lares and Penates of M. Renan to the public gaze, the total absence of

of M. Renan to the public gaze, the total absence of gimerackery and of gilding, except on the picture frames. In his dwelling there is no altar for the golden calf.

M. Renan's study is next the salou. It is also roomy and hined from the floor to the high ceiling with books. Desks and tables are covered with scholastic litter. Madame will not touch it. She is aware that authors find their way easily in the apparent confusion of their manuscripts and tomes, and that housewifely nentness would be disorder to them. A bust in terra cotta, and a noble and speaking one it is, of Engène Delacroix stands on the bare mantelpiece. At first sight it might be taken for a likeness of John Philpot Curran, the Irish orator and wit.

M. Renan is very rheumatic. The last time I saw him, which was only a few days ago, his left arm was in a sling. Whenever he has an acute attack of this malady it comes with fever and insomnia. In childhood he was a martyr to articular rheumaof this maindy it comes with lever and insomma. In childhood he was a martyr to articular rheumatism. Brittany, his native province, and no part of it more than Tréguier, his native town, is damp. He was also reared under the shade of humid cloisters. To enable him to resist the disease, Madame Renan has caused thick carpets to be laid on the study floor and thek curtains to be hung at the doors and windows. She also makes M. Renan pass his vacations in sunny climates. They have been to Sneity, the social condition of which they found to be dehghtful, less of course the briganuage. Masters, servants, landlords, tenants form there a happy family. Their mutual relations are analogous to those of clausmen and their chieffains a hundred and fifty years ago in Scotland. I believe it was the social organization of Sicily—so different from that of the industrial towns of Europe—which inspired M. Renan with the anti-democratic idea pervading his last work, and his worst also, "Calliban."

AN OUTLINE OF THE WESTMINSTER LECTURES. I asked M. Renan the other day to give me a brief outline of the lectures be is to deliver in England. eval candidates for a seat in the Academy. A few | He will show, he told me in reply, how Rome modi-

by the Apostles, how the Roman colonies became Christianized, and how they, in Africa, and Byzan tium, acted upon Rome and were reacted upon by her. Christianity, as we know it, is more Roman than anything else. The root was Hebrew. The graft was Pagan, when Pagantsm had gone through its bigher evolution. It was the taking of Jerusalem which enabled the Chrisfian Church to live and spread. If it had remained at Jerusalem it would have died for want of body, or become an insignificant sect. In Rome there was a vast servile population, in whose half-developed brain the religious germ east into it by the enslaved Jews brought back by Titns, fermented with such rapidity as to cause a social explosion. Religion was new to the poor Roman slaves. Cato advised the patricians never to | Lord | Beaconsfield said to him, and Mr. Young allow their slaves to meddle with religious prac-tices. The master sacrificed for them as well as for himself and his household. Clericalism was unknown to the Romans and hostile to their genius. Their cult had ever been in the hands of laymen. Their pontiff was the chief engineer who, command ing the bridge, was in the post of danger. An offieial church was a Byzantine notion: a sacred order a Jewish notion. African fanaticism and fetichism absorbed the dregs of Paganism and imposed them on the Christianity of the African colonies. The mythology took the form of a martyrology. The African intellect did not feel the philosophy of Jesus. It fed upon legends and marvels and upon the spurious gospels, the off-oring of which were many of the most popular festivals of Roman Catholicism. Protestantism, M. Renan thinks, is in nearer affinity to the Judaism of the Apostles than Roman Catholicism. The Roman graft was cut off at the Reformation and the Hebrew root allowed to give its harsh savor to the fruit. Protestantism is less "Christian," as we understand the word, than Popery, but more Christian in the sense of being more what the israelite Jesus wished His followers to be.

M. Renan had a great many kindly things to say of Roman Catholiesm. But he forest that free Thought and scientific research and philosophy must profoundly modify it, and that the Jesusia instinct would finally prevail over all existing theologies. "What is the Jesush instinct?" I asked, "Monothesso and a behef in the inmortality of the human race, and in the renovation of the world. The Jesus never much believed in the immortality of the individual soul. They never toubled themselves with the world beyond the skies. They looked forward to a indication-sprine, or renovation, or resurrection, and to the reign of justice upon earth. This is now the universal aspiration. Science hastens to realize it. Who knows whether it will not be attained? Its attainment would not kill the Canceistan instinct which points to the migration of the individual soul to other planets. This instinct will only receive a new and truer life in height greates a from metaphysicians and theel grans. It will acquire greater strength by its alliance with science, therety and inster, which will find their arnation and the Hebrew root allowed to give its

not by him), as personally interested in his terribcoming lectures, which the Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadi would certainly attend were she living. In a conversation on the religious state of France. M. Revan said to me that he thought the workingclasses had irrevocably broken with the Church. It was a pity the breach had been made so soon; that its makers were not the Voltaireans, but the publiscal leaders of what is known here as Catholic France. In 1848, the people were thoroughly re-ligious. If they wanted to plant a tree of liberty, they first secured a priest to bless it. M. de Falloux's alliance with Louis Napoleen and the Pope's fall into reaction entirely abenated them from the Church. This alienation in many respects was (taking place at the time it did an avil. The poor man in the Church was soothed and refined by the tones of the organ, the noble architecture, the rich coloring of windows and pic-inres. It was all music to his irritated soul. It charmed and quieted the savage animal lying hidcharmed and quoted the savage animal lying hidden in his breast. The Caurch ejected him in allying herself with despoism against the Republic. The Assomor was open to him, and he went in. "How remedy this state of thous?" I asked. "By exerting ourselves to accomplish the Jewish ideal of a reign of instice and of peace, and a planetary renovation. All the rest will come after." "Amen." I towardly ejaculated, and then I took leave.

The smooth course of M. Reman's married his has been broken by severe domestic trials. His chooses you was early attacked with a mainty of the simal marrow. The disease has been surmounted; but bodily growth has been checked, and the activity of the brain and increes abnormally developed. This

A PHILOSOPHER'S HOME.

A PHILOSOPHER'S HOME.

After dinner I made myself known to M. and Mme. Renan, and was asked to visit them on Sundays when M. Renan is free from the College of France, or on Tuesdays, when Madame Renan is "at home." They now live in an old-fashioned house on a first floor in the Rue de Tournon, in the immes the twenty of the Luxembons.

A PHILOSOPHER'S HOME.

A PHIL

TROY FACTORIES BURNED OUT. enting to Adolph Hermann, occupied by Grotze B.

Chert Bro. & Co., loss \$150,000; insurance, \$100,700. The loss of J. Stetthelmer & Co. is \$23,000; insurance, \$15,000; Hermann Ansam & Cos Tos To \$75,000; insurance, \$2,500. The loss on dwelmes is \$5,000, manner.

nee \$7,640.

All of the firms are making efforts to resume work numerizately. The gris chapayed in the editar and shift modifications succeeded in saying all the machines.

TWO SMALL PIRES.

Fire broke out in William Armüeld's shoestore at No. 508 Sixth-ave, yesterday morning, caused by Englishmen to show to Frenchmen that the proby the accidental fall of a herosene lamp which Mrs. ared \$500, and the building, owned by Isabella Stew Crafts S.6.

For at No. 251 West Thirty-eighth-st, occupied by A.
C. Cark, did damage to the amount of \$150.

A FIRE BEFORE A FUNERAL. MONTREAL, March 20 .- A fire broke out this terday in the house occupied by the late Recorder sexton, who died the day before, through the drapery in the room where his remains were laid out catching fire from be burning tapers around the coffin. The interior of the dwelling was completely burned. Mrs. Sexton, Mrs. the dwelling was competed across. Sits Sexton, Mrs. Fair, Mrs. Bellachasse and a servant gril, who had been sleeping in an upper story, were lowered from a balcony in the rear, fifty feet, by means of a rope, their tands being much lacerated by the operation. The remains of the dead man were rescued from the are.

FIRES ELSEWHERE. CINCINNATI, March 20 .- The woollen factory of Joseph Lawrence, Ohio-st., Marietta, Ohio, was burned yesterday; loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$11,000, distributed among Ohio companies.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20.—A fire last night in the

ard-room of Tinkham & Farwell's woollen mill in Harrisville was soon suppressed by springlers and a force pamp, but the loss is estimated at \$25,000 to \$30,000; sured in the Boston Mutual for \$15,000, and in the Mill Owners', Arkwright, Worcester, Roole is and Manufacturers', State, Ffreman's, of Rhode Island, Hope, of Rhode Island, What Cheer, of Fall River, and the Blackstone for \$10,000 each, and the Merchants' Mutual, of Providence, for \$50,000.

STRONG WORDS FOR IRELAND.

The Rev. Father Edward McGlynn, of St. Stephen's, he under the auspices of the Pifth Avenue Irish Land 1 made Priday evening, at No. 640 Madison ave., on "Ireland's Famines, their Cause and Core." The remedy for Irish misery, he said, was home rule. This must be obtained through persistent and constant aritation. John Buil should be met, not in a suppliant mood, but in a determined one by the Irish people. They should speak as men having rights and not as series. The speaker urged his heavers not to be wheedled by men running for office who display themselves at City Hall on St. Patrick's Day in a brilliant coat of green.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The jury in the case of Daniel Leonard, charged with the murder of Anton Klowtonski on board the American bark Archer on the high seas on December 19,reached a conclusion at 1 o'clock vesterday morn ing. The verdict was handed in a scaled package to United States Deputy-Marshal Holmes, and the jurors were showed to separate. They met again in court at 16 o'clock yesterday norming. In reply to the usual question, the foreman said: "Not guilty of marshauchter." The prisoner was remanded until Wednesday next for sentence.

A CONTENTED MIND.—Lady: They tell me your cow never gives any milk, Betty 1-One Betty: No. inum, she don't give hardly any. But, bless 'er 'earr, ahe'li eat as much as two o' them good milkers.—[Fun. Although Lot's wife was converted into a pillar of sait, no trace of her has ever been discovered it's strongly suspected that Lot used her in freezing ice cream to treat his new girl

LONDON TOPICS.

VARIED INTERESTS OF THE CAPITAL. GENERAL GRANT AND LORD BEACONSFIELD-THE NAPOLEON MONUMENT-THE ENGLISH PROPLE DETERMINED TO PRESERVE THE ABBRY-CARLYLE'S SIGNATURE TO THE MUMORIAL AU-THORIZED-SENSATIONAL EXHIBITIONS. FROM THE REGULAR COURSESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

London, Feb. 28.-A society journal has published what purports to be an extract from Mr. J. R. Young's book about General Grant containing a report of a conversation between General Grant and Lord Beaconsfield. It would seem from this extract that General Grant repeated to Mr. Young what repeats it-by General Grant's license and permission-in his book. Lord Beaconsfield is made to say * "he wished to heaven we [the Americans] bad taken Mexico; that England would not like anything better than to see the United States annex it." The book itself I have never seen, but Mr. Young's society" friend describes it as containing "many interesting conversations between the General and mest of the leading European statesmen with whom he came in contact, which have the guarantee of authenticity from their having been approved of in their published form by General Grant himself." If this astounding statement be true, one can only infer that General Grant has made up his mind never to return to Europe and that he does not care what is thought of him here. No doubt many "leading European statesmen" tacked with him freely. It does not seem to have occurred to Gen-

eral Grant that they talked with him freely because they supposed they were talking confidentrally. If it had occurred to them that their confidential and frank conversation was to be repeated to an interviewer for publication, the interesting conversations would have been, it is safe to say, much less interesting. That General Grant should publish, or allow to be published, what was said between him and the public men whose guest he was is a breach of good faith and good manners so gress as to be all but incredible. One would wish to believe that these conversations are given to the world with the sanction, not of General Grant only, but of those whose talk he repeats. But our society journal does not say so Probably General Grant was not conscious that he was doing anything improper. It would be too much to expect that he should be feitered by the rules that govern the conduct of gent emen who have not constructed fresh social codes for their private use. A man who could with difficulty be prevented from smoking in the drawing-room of the Princess of Wales may naturally hold original views on other questions of social propriety. But if General Grant cares to see what those whose confidence he has betrayed think of his indiscretions, let him M. Reaan is in correspondence with the highest-ainded men in England. The Queen, I am told (but tions "interesting," perhaps, but he will not be tempted to report them.

Dean Stanley said on Tuesday that the present of a forgoi signature of Mr. Carlyle on the memorial against the Napoleon monument reflected deep discredit on the memorial. He added that many persons might have been induced to sign the memorial by the forgery. Mr. Fordham, who presented the document, now publishes this letter:

24 CHENNA ROW, CHRISEA, Feb. 23.

SER: Though inform you, with regard to the memorial to Dean Studies, that I shared it for my unee. MicCarlyle, at has request, and that the memorial undoubledity expresses his mind on the subject. I am, sir, yours rathfully.

MARY CARLYLE.

Mr. Carlyle of late years knows that his niece has been his amanueous, and that most of his recent would have thought, must know this, and must have known the handwriting of Mary Atthen or Mary that Mr. Carlyle had authorized has mees to sign the memorial for him. But he denounced the signaperson who turns out to have been wardly mistaken. Coupling this with the extraordinary attempt to discredit Mr. Gladstone's opposition to the statue, what are we to think of the Dean's state of mind on this subject? And want can be said of his treatment of these who succeeds and from no interested motive, still less from distates of subservience to

and Associations have uninnequally resolved:

That the determination to cree' a nemorial in Westminster Abbry to the memory of Prince Louis Napoleon, netwithstanding the publicly approval of so large a portion of the community, is, asset from the imposite marseter of the act, an unwa-rantable straining of au-A still broader effort is suggested by an evening

paper. The Echo, which has all atoms been very outspoken in its hostility to this absurd proposal to measument, now calls for a public meeting. "It is destrable," says this popular journal, " in the interests of the friendly feeling that now exists between England and France, that something should be done posed monument did not originate with them, and does not receive their sanction." It suggests a public address, to be signed by fifty or a hundred thousand Englishmen, and presented, through some representative body in Paris, to the French people. That may or may not be feasible. I judge the feeling against this insult to France is keen among the workingmen, but not particularly lively among the workingmen, but not particularly lively among the well-to-do classes. The daily press, so far as it speaks, opposes and ridicules the plan, with the two exceptions before noted. But it does not at this moment, pay so much attention to it as when it was first broached. Polities, the rumored dissolution, the obstruction debate, and the Russian news have possession of men's minds. I have spoken before of the non-political character of the opposition. It arpears again in a striking way in the unwented agreement of The specialor and The Saturday Review. The torner describes the project as "a bimoler in taste, international, historical, and moral"; and, though not disposed to take the matter very seriously, condemns it "because it has been persisted in against the reasonable wishes of a great majority of thinking people, very moderately and sensibly expressed." The explanation of this persistence would be, thinks The Speciator, if the truth were known, "that the Empress Engénie is a friend of the Royal Family of Great Britain, and that in this matter the Dean very naturally reflects not so much the wishes of the people as the wishes of the Throne." The Weekly Dispatch puts the matter more bluntly: "To please royalty the popular Dean of Westminster has made up his mind to sacrifice the respect and affection of the English people." It may interest the Dean, who thinks 5,000 : small number of petitioners, to learn that this paper has a circulation of 200,000. The Saturday Review devotes two columns to merciless ridicule of the scheme, the Dean, and the Dean's speech defending the scheme, pronouncing his reasons self-contradi tory, suggesting that he is trying to make friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, with a view tothe Bonapartes being some day again rulers of France, and advising him that if, as he seems to think, popular interest is the test qualification for interment in the Abbey, the scholars and poets had better be turned out as mere cumberers of the ground, and the Abbey be converted into a mauso eum of distinguished murderers. The Zwo business has come to an end for the present. The thousands of people who daily and

nightly thronged the Aquarium to see a well-grown young woman flung through the air from a catapult into a net must seek some other form of excitement. The Aquarium depends on the Middlesex magistrates for its license, and the manager of it received a hint from those authorities that he might find it difficult to renew his license unless be suppressed this exhibition. He suppressed it accordingly; advertising in This contation is correctly made from Mr. Young's book, but no other conversations have been found reported in it which seem to warrant the same severe criticism.—Ed. j

and Berlin did not permit her to remain longer in London. I doubt whether Paris and Berlin will see much of her. Upon her reppearance at the Aquarium after the "accident" which I described the other day, I went to see her performance. The catapult had already been done away with. The dive from the roof was also omitted. All the public had for its money was the speciacle of a few simple evolutions on the trapeze and a gentle promenade along the wire. It was perfectly plain that the girl was in no condition to repeat the performances which had made her famous. She moved stiflly, and the easiest things were done in a nervous and difficult way. It is said the male creature who farms her got \$500 a week the male creature who farms her got \$5000 a weeks, from the Aquarium. A few weeks, a few months hence, when the scandal of this last mishap has died away, some other equally sensational and equally dangerous trick will attract the public. The Home Secretary declines to interfere, though, as has been pointed out, he can act are any moment, and the magistrates cannot enforce their threat for nearly a year. The Hanlon Lees are aunounced at the Gaiety Theatre for Easter, but they are not women. Meantime the virtuous British public regales itself with friendly Zulus, including the public regales itself with friendly Zulus and probability to reduce the section 2 regalized at sizes and silver coin for the redemptous still sent at the section 2 requires the Secretary, six months after the outstanding United States notes, staggs and excess of gold and siver coin for the redemptous still such as the section 2 requires the Secretary, six months after the staggs and excess of gold and siver coin for the redemptous still such as the stage and a still such as a summand to gold and siver coin for the redemptous still such as a summand to gold and siver coin for the redemptous still such from the Aquarium. A few weeks, a few months ish public regales itself with friendly Zulus, includish public regales itself with friendly Zunus, including two or three wretched women advertised as Cerywayo's daughters. Cerywayo was a king on whom Great Britain lately made war, wantonly and wickedly, and whom, after a hard struggle and some sharp reverses, she defeated and captured.

Section 4 feater and an analysis bearing bonds for the purpose of funding or refunding the National debt or any part thereof.

Mr. FELTON expressed humself as opposed to every form of a teres bearing door. While that remained the group sharp reverses, she defeated and captured. some sharp reverses, she defeated and captured. What would have been said if Germany had allowed the wife of the late Emperor Napoteon-a much loss respectable man than Cetywayo-to be exhibited in

a cage at a shilling a head ? Complaints are ugain springing up of the extreme irregularity of the mail service between New-York and London. A striking instance has just occurred. and London. A striking instance has just occurred. The Arizona, of the Guion Line, which left New-York on Thesday, February 10, debyered her mail in London on Thursday morning, February 19, ainedays out. The Seythia, of the Cunard Line, left New-York on Wednesday, a day later than the Arizona, and her mails came to hand in London on Monday, February 23, four dayslater. The Seythia is understood to be, with one exception, I won't say the fastest, but the least alow of the Cunarders.

G. W. S.

THE BRAZILIAN FAMINE OVER.

A POSITIVE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT "FAMINE AND PISTILENCE NO LONGER EXIST" RECEIVED BY B. H. H. SWIFT & CO.—DESTITUTION WHICH STILL NEEDS TO BE RELIEVED.

For the Editor of The Tribine.

Sin: Messrs, Scribner & Co. ask us by letter this morning for any information we may have refacel the raise we have paid the debt in this feed by an three paids and the raise we have paid the debt in this feed by the committee. Did instory show that a country could have contained prosperity for thirty years, except by setting up oristing presses and passing it in irrogeomache plane arrenay.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.)—Are we not now paying it at at a rate than would xnames it all in a good deal less than the Arizon which is the public falts and the credit of the Government. Then the public falts and the redit of the Auton which which we had control of the Government. Then the public falts and the redit of the Auton when he public falts and the redit of the Auton when he public falts and the redit of the Auton when he percent all the test and the interest, while now are the found only be negotiated at the runned for the Government. Then the public falts and the redit of the Auton when he percent are the Demogration of the Government. Then the public falts and the redit of the Auton when he percent are the Demogration of the Committee on Wavs and Means in reporting the file of the Nation certain of the Store and New York of the Boundary of the Boundary of the Editor of New York of the Committee on Wavs and Means in report The Arizona, of the Guion Line, which left New-

this morning for any information we may have respecting the sickness and famine in Brazil. We at the same time received our reply from there in answer to our cable inquiry, and are informed that "the famine and pestilence no longer exist." We send to Messrs. Scribuer & Co. a copy of our senior's letter to THE TRIBUNE and our cable reply, the latter of which we no x communicate to you, as we said we should, and remain, very truly, H. H. SWIFT & Co.

New-York, March 18, 1880. The following letter from Mr. H. H. Swift, to which reference is made above, was written before the receipt of the answer to H. H. Swift & Co.'s

Sin: I notice the statement of Mr. Herbert H. Smith published in your paper of Sanday, the 7th, respecting Brazil, since when various communications either asking for or giving information on the subject have apthe memoriar for man. But deficient and the signa-ture as a forgery on the authority of some minamed thereon who turns out to have been whelly mistaken. bullous during all these years were freely sent

Meie Fork, March 13, 1880. Messrs, Seribner & Co. have sent to THE TRIBUNE a letter from Mr. Herbert H. Smith, in which he says that he has the most "positive statements from persons living in Ceara, that 1879 was a dry ! from persons living in Ceara that 1870 was a dry state Scholyear, as bad as, or worse than, the one before," and tast an analysis and tast and As late as January 25 great auxiety was felt in treation This fact certainly supports the belief that the

famine and peadence, happerly past, have self-great destitution, which still remains to be relayed. Mesats, Serther & Co, make the following automicement with reference to the relief fanal:

"The amount of money received by us to date is only \$191. We have, however, just received a call from a gentleman (who desires to have his name withholds who offers to give \$250 if five others will do the same."

OBSTEASS

Cincago, March 20.-On Thursday Thomas R rahaw, a well-known grain decreasal of Montr-al, while driving from the station to his hold on his return from a visit to his brother in Milwanice, was seized with chils. A short time atterward he died of parti-monia while under treatment by a physician. He was forty-two years of age and leaves a wise and children,

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 20, General Wicham M. Whos died Friday h; the age of iorty-six years. He was Prevost Marshal General of the Δrany of the Cumberland, and after-ward succeeded Jefferson C, Darless Cobolel of the 22d Regiment of Infanor. Since the wat he has been a prominent political and business.

POUGHKEESER, N. Y., March 20,-General Thomas L. Davies, one of the object residents of this erry, died Friday at the age of eighty-eight years. He was elected a trustee of the village of Paugnkeepste in 1815 and president of the Board in 1823. At one time he held the position of general in the State militin. He was president of the Poughkeepsic National Bank for

PHILADELPHIA, March 20,-General Hector Tyndate ded yesterday at his residence from an attack of paralysis, in the fity-ninth year of his age. He and a brilliant record as a soldier, and participated in many battless while serving's Colonel of the 20th Regiment Pennsilvania Volunteers. He was made a General after the battle of Antictum.

A COTTON-LADEN STEAMER SUNK.

New-Orleans, March 20.-The steamer Maria Louise, bound from Shreveport to New-Orleans, struck a log near the mouth of the Red River on Tourssupposed to be a total loss. Her cargo consisted of 1,537 bales of cotton, which will probably be recovered in a damaged condition. The boat and cargo were valued at \$100,000. day morning, and sank in fifteen feet of water. She is

BUYING WATER POWER.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 20 .- James J. Hill, general manager of the St. Paul, Minnespo-lis and Manitoba Railread, has purchased from James G. Butterfield, of New-York, the St. Anthony's Fails water-power, the entire consideration being \$415,000, of which \$100,000 is to be paid down and the remainder in equal insta ments.

CHARGING HER NEPHEW WITH PERJURY.

Mrs. Delia Little, age seventy, of No. 239 East One-nundred-and-fifth-st., has caused the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Williams, of No. 229 East Onehundred-and-twenty-first-st., whom she accuses of perjuring themselves in afficiavits made by them in October, 1878, which resulted in her being committed to Blackwell's Island for six months as an habitual drunkard. Testimony was produced to show that Mrs. Lettle was of sober habits. The sceper of the workhouse testified that she showed no signs of being intemperate while on the Island. Mrs. Williams is ill and could not appear in court, and Williams waived an examination, and was held for trail in \$2,000 ball. Mrs. Little was sent to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

the public papers that Zao's engagements in Paris | XLVIth CONGRESS-IId SESSION. A DEBATE ON THE FUNDING BILL. MR. FRYE REPLIES TO MR. F. WOOD-THE FINAN-CIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE BEPUBLICAN PARTY -SPECCHES BY ME. KELLEY AND OTHERS, HOUSE WASHINGTON, March 20, 1880. The House met to-day for debate only on

the Funding bill, and immediately went into Committee Mr. PELTON (Dem., Ga.) spoke in favor of a substiequires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem any United States bonds which may become reducin during 1880 and 1881, to the amount of the gold and silver com now in the Treasury which may be in excess of 25 per cent of the outstanding United States notes,

wanted the deot peld, first, by economy; second, by the unfimited compage of silver.

Mr. ORTH (Rep., Ind.) behaved the public credit was never on so sure a foundation, that the Government was able to resumt the debt at a lower rate of interest, and that a 3½ per cent bond could be negotiated at par; finst the financial world had conducted in the stability of the Government and the determination of the people to maintain us stability and pertuanence; that this desirable condition of public affairs has been brought about by the wisdom, energy and integrity of the Republican party, and exhibited a most striking contrast with the reckiessness of the Democracy when twenty years ago, they had con-

cree that what peristors a months who has a cars i Mr. KELLEY—Well not the payment for this fiscal year immus. He permanent interest fund more than three allien ded at a large month of the permanent interest fund more than three allien ded at a large month of the permanent in t

continuous, expressed his belief that there is hundred millions to be funded in 3½ per life capital seeking permanent investible in the part would vete for the faith that it would vete for the faith that it would prove a selected but the country, in the history of cars at least, would not see the that when

PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEES. Washington, March 20 .- The Senate Comcontinent and based as the many whelly upon them. the Powers to the Indian Territory is the face of tree ty by cable it famine and sthatlati as guaranteeing to them their Dakota reserve to the data the Department tecome of the data the da Poners' consent was given, he replied: "Hardly such a substituted in the converse of the converse of

brough fifty watte men from North Catolina to Indiana, come if the sector that Mr. We do no look into the matter. The reduced a light of the matter, the committee adjustment and the House on the Inter-sector Canada in the House of the House of the Inter-section. It can be the intermediate the continuant of the House of the Inter-section in the House, with a view of obtaining in the House, with a view of obtaining in the House, with a view of obtaining his sum as possible the views of the House ment the subject. John M. Goodwin, of Serpsyells, Penn, a member of the Soulety of American Explorers, appeared before the committee, and submitted as a nument in support of his plan for an intersection of the Soulety of American Intersection of the Soulety of American Intersection of Asia, Intersection of the Matter to floor the intersection of Asia, Intersection of the Asia, Internet of the cost of a radical such as he and proposed to a 507,000,000. He asserted that it would be interested the cost of a radical such as he and proposed the cost of a radical such as he and proposed the office of the Asia, Intersection of the Asia, Intersection of the Asia, Intersection of the Asia, Internet of the Asia, Intersection of the Asia, Interse

would be in all unseaworthy condition when again put into the water.

Secretary Sherman and United States Treasurer GdBlan appeared before the Bloose Committee on Coheace,
Weights and Sheenes to-any in response to an invitation of the committee to turnish information re-alive to
the alleged conception of the Sub-Treasury at New-York
with the New-York Crearing House, and in terract to the
measures to be taken to facultate a reliax of the subsidiary sliver coin from the Treasury into the chamics of
circulation. In the absence of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia
the chalingan of the committeed, the work of interviewing was carried on principally by Mr. Warner, of
Onte, and the chall point of his interrogations in regard
to the Clearing House africancement was directed at thes
rule or resolution y which the receipt of silver cota in rule or resolution y which the receipt of silver cota in payment of balances is prohibited. Mr. Warner treated the consent of the Trossary Department to that rule as a virtual abdeator of the right of opinion which the inwigives it over the mode of payment of Government creatiors, whicher in gold, silver or paper. Mr. Sherman, while expressing his disapproval of the rule, discerned from that interpretation of it, and contended that in acrosing to have all the balances pold in United States notes he was neerly exercising the option of the Government. The law permitted the Government to enter into such an arrangement, and the business dealines of the Subtreasury with some seventy bangs in New York were such that it became necessary to enter into some arrangement for the daily setting of balances; that the connection with the Cacume Hibas, which industry advantageous, was porticularly so to the Government while the contract between the basis and the Cherron House strictly slipulated mataliver coin about not be paid out in the settlement of balances, the Treasury Department could abrogate entirely or modify it any way that the interests of the Government might demand upon giving thirty days notice; that at present it was periectly convenient to pay out gold and paper in settlement of balances, as there was an ample amount of each if the Treasury to out taking any action upon the matter.

A TRAIN ATTACHED FOR DEST.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20,-The regular afternoon Connection: Western train from Millerica, N. Y., was attached at that place by the attorneys of Alexnader Taouspson for a dout of \$10,000. Rolling stock of other rouss, and not habe to acceptant, has been hired, and trains witt run regularly to morrow.